

by the figures, in the M. C. Z. at Harvard, and he has suggested that I complete the definition of my long-forgotten species.

Ampelita hemioxia Pilsbry, 1894. The depressed shell is openly umbilicate, with low, convexly conoid (or merely convex) spire and earinate periphery, the keel weakening and becoming blunt or somewhat rounded in the last half or third of the last turn; base slightly convex, very bluntly angular around the funnel-shaped umbilicus. Color, tawny-olive above and in the umbilicus, the base paler, nearer honey yellow. The later whorls are somewhat convex in the upper part but become weakly concave near the lower suture and the periphery. Suture not impressed. The surface has a rather weak irregular sculpture of retractive wrinkles of growth and in some places, shallow, indistinct malleation. Under the microscope it shows superficial but rather close spiral striation on the last two whorls, weaker on the base. The indistinctly triangular aperture is strongly oblique, whitish within. Peristome is white, rather narrowly reflected, the basal margin straight, often with a slight convexity within near the foot of the narrow, subvertical, concave columellar lip.

Height 19.2 mm., diameter 39.3 mm.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ whorls. Type.

Height 19.5 mm., diameter 46.8 mm.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ whorls.

Height 17.5 mm., diameter 39.7 mm.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ whorls.

Height 17.2 mm., diameter 37.7 mm.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. (M.C.Z.)

The figured type and 7 paratypes are 64437 A.N.S.P. In the lot are three dark specimens of carob brown or vandyke brown color, with a lighter, indistinctly defined band around the umbilicus. One or two of the lighter specimens show some brown suffusion. In one specimen the last whorl descends nearly 2 mm. to the aperture, as described for *A. shavi*, but in others there is no descent. The example figured in 1894 happened to be the highest of the lot of 8.

This belongs in a group of closely similar sharply carinate shells comprising *A. novacula* Mts., *A. xystera* Val. and the scarcely different *A. shavi* E. A. Smith, but in *hemioxia* the keel weakens on the latter half of the last whorl.

The Harvard specimen (M.C.Z. 140361) is about typical in color, but the spiral striation is somewhat more clearly engraved.

A NOTE ON THE GENUS ANAPLOCAMUS DALL

BY HARALD A. REHDER

Dall, in 1896 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 18, 1895, pp. 8-9), described a new genus and species, *Anaplocamus borealis*, said to

have been dredged by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries Steamer ALBATROSS in 61 fathoms south of Unimak Island, Alaska. In his remarks he calls attention to its close resemblance to the fresh-water shell *Anculosa dilatata* Conrad. Both here and in 1902 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 24, no. 1264, pp. 550-551, pl. 38, fig. 4), he places this form provisionally near *Trichotropis*. In his Summary of the Marine Shellbearing Mollusks of the Northwest Coast of America (Bull. 112, 1921, U. S. Nat. Mus., p. 160), he erects a distinct family for this genus, placing it immediately after the Rissoinidae. Thiele (Handbuch der Syst. Weichtierkunde, vol. 1, 1929, p. 245) places this family, which he prefaces with a query, after the family Trichotropidae, and most recently Wenz (Handbuch der Paläozoologie, vol. 6, Gastropoda, pt. 4, 1940, p. 896) disposes of it in the same way. The anomalous nature of this species, which has never been found since the original discovery, has on several occasions strongly aroused our attention, and after preparing a radula from the dried-up animal of one of the shells and carefully comparing the shell, operculum, and radula with those of the Anculosae, it is quite clear that we are here dealing with specimens of *Anculosa dilatata* Conrad.

In the collection of the U. S. National Museum there are several lots of *A. dilatata* collected in West Virginia by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries at approximately the same time when the specimens of *Anaplocamus* were supposed to have been dredged. With these, the specimens from the type lot of *Anaplocamus borealis* agree very closely in general appearance. Undoubtedly a mix-up in locality labels is to blame for this unusual state of affairs. The generic name, therefore, may be used for this group of somewhat atypical Anculosae, whose claim to valid distinctness awaits closer anatomical study. This note calls attention to the availability of the name for these fresh-water forms, and to the fact that the family Anaplocamidae, and the name *Anaplocamus borealis* Dall, are to be stricken from the rolls of marine mollusks.

UINTA MOUNTAIN MOLLUSKS

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The following collections from the Uinta Mountains of Utah and vicinity were made in 1939-41. Earlier records from this

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